



Borough of Lytham St. Annes

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
1951



*With the
Medical Officer of Health's
Compliments.*

*Public Offices,
Clifton Drive South
Lytham St. Anne's.*



Borough of Lytham St. Annes

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1951

BY

A. DODD, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the

Annual Report of

FRED HAWORTH, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR



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Borough of Lytham St. Annes

HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR E. KENYON, Chairman.

ALDERMAN LADY EDGE, J.P., Vice-Chairman.

Councillor Bamber

Councillor Hinchliffe

Councillor Butterfield

Councillor Hoyle

Councillor Clarkson

Councillor Ingham, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. Coope

Councillor Maymon

Councillor Faulkner

Councillor Smith

Councillor Heal

Alderman Pickles, C.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: A. DODD, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector: *FRED HAWORTH, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
M.R.I.P.H.H.

Sanitary Inspector: *J. K. YATES, M.R.S.I. (Up to 31/5/51).

Sanitary Inspector: *S. MILLWARD, M.R.S.I. (From 27/8 51).

*Also holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate
as a Meat and Foods Inspector.

Chief Clerk: R. ELLISON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
Borough of Lytham St. Annes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year ending December 31st, 1951.

The health of the Borough inhabitants generally was satisfactory during the year. Perusal of the statistics given in the body of the Report will indicate the influence of a relatively large proportion of older persons living in the Borough. There was a slight rise in the number of infants dying under one year of age and also increases in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified and in the number of deaths from this disease.

Several old persons living alone, apparently not getting adequate care and attention, gave much concern on account of refusal to enter accommodation provided under the National Assistance Act. In no case, however, was it ultimately necessary for application to be made for a removal order. The Old People's Welfare Committee, the voluntary workers and Welfare Officer, are doing invaluable work for the aged of the Borough.

An enquiry by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was conducted in December into the proposed scheme for the improvement of sewerage disposal in the Lytham area. It is hoped that the scheme may be carried out soon as there is a very real need for the provision of an up to date Sewerage Scheme in that area.

During the year plans were approved for the provision of a modern type mortuary to be sited at the Park Cemetery to replace the old out-moded mortuary at Lytham.

I thank the Committee and Clerk for courtesy and help and also thank particularly the Chief Sanitary Inspector and all Members of the Public Health Department for assistance and co-operation.

A. DODD,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (exclusive of Foreshore), 5,802 acres.

Area of Foreshore, 5,891 acres.

Population, Census, 1931: 25,760.

Population (Preliminary Report) Census, 1951: 30,298.

Population (Mid-1951, estimated by Registrar General): 29,980.

Physical Features and Character of the Area.

The Borough is a seaside resort, situated on the Fylde Coast, and extends from the Estuary of the River Ribble to the Southern boundary of Blackpool, a distance of six and three-quarter miles. The curving coast line faces successively South, South-West, and West. The district is very flat and the climate equable. The soil is of a sandy nature near the sea, but inland is chiefly clay.

Number of inhabited houses (census, 1931)	6,300
Number of inhabited houses (December, 1951)	8,999
Rateable Value	£362,931
Produce of Penny Rate	£1,468

Social Conditions, Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The population is more residential than industrial. The industries include slipper and boot manufacturers, a shipbuilding and engineering works, several light engineering works, and several laundries. None of these has any special influence on public health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Home population (Registrar General's estimate), mid-1951: 29,980.

Live Births	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	331	179	152
Illegitimate	9	2	7
Total	340	181	159

Birth-rate per thousand population: 11.3

Adjusted Birth-rate per thousand population: 12.0

Stillbirths:	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	4	—	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Rate per thousand total births: 12

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	12	9	3
Legitimate	11	9	2
Illegitimate	1	—	1

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age ...	8	6	2
Legitimate	7	6	1
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	Total	M.	F.

Deaths	553	242	311
Death rate per thousand population		18.4	
Adjusted Death rate per thousand population		12.9	
Maternal Mortality		Nil	

Total No. of deaths registered.

Infant Mortality	12
Rate per 1,000 live births	35

No. of deaths registered.

Infant Mortality (Neo-natal)	8
Rate per 1,000 Live births	24

Deaths from:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	(9)	Rate ...	0.30
Other Tuberculosis disease	(0)	Rate ...	0.00
Scarlet Fever	(Nil)	Rate ...	0.00
Diphtheria	(Nil)	Rate ...	0.00
Measles	(Nil)	Rate ...	0.00
Whooping-cough	(Nil)	Rate ...	0.00
Cancer	(63)	Rate ...	2.10

TABLE I.
Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1951.
(Provisional figures).

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 related Live Births.	
	Live-births	Still-births	All causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	Pneumonia	Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	All causes under 1 year of age	
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9	
148 Smaller Towns Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6	
London Administrative County	17.8	0.37	13.1	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4	
LYTHAM ST. ANNES	12.0	0.13	12.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.10	0.00	0.03	0.36	0.00	35.0	
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales														
			per 1,000 Total births		Puerperal Sepsis		Others		Total					
LYTHAM ST. ANNES			"	"	"	"	"	0.10	0.69	0.79				
"			"	"	"	"	"	Nil	Nil	Nil				

TABLE II.

Comparative table of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, Maternal and Infant Mortality.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-natal	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1951	340	*11.3	553	*18.4	4	12	Nil	Nil	12	35	8	24
" 1950	360	11.9	522	17.3	10	27	1	2.70	11	31	10	28
" 1949	327	10.9	475	15.8	12	35	Nil	Nil	11	34	—	—
" 1948	413	13.6	485	16.0	9	21	1	2.36	12	29	—	—
" 1947	441	14.1	527	16.9	12	26	Nil	Nil	19	43	—	—
" 1946	362	11.8	492	16.1	14	37	Nil	Nil	11	30	—	—
Avg. 5 years—1946-50	—	12.5	—	16.4	—	29	—	1.02	—	34	—	—

* Adjusted (live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.06) = 12.0 per 1,000
 " (death-rate (comparability factor, 0.70) = 12.9 per 1,000

TABLE III.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns. (England and Wales, London Administrative County, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London), and 148 Smaller Towns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin- istrative County
RATES PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION				
Births :—				
Live	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths :—				
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute poliomyelitis (includ- ing polioencephalitis) ...	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Notifications (corrected) :—				
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal infection ...	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute poliomyelitis (includ- ing polioencephalitis) :—				
Paralytic... ..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
Deaths :—	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
Notifications (corrected) :—	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births			
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Intermediate List No. and cause	No. of deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	70	0.10	0
A116 { Abortion with toxæmia	3	0.00	0
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	167	0.24	—
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and child- birth	91	0.13	—
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	37	0.05	4
A119 Abortion with sepsis	66	0.09	7
A120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium... ..	125	0.18	—

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

Causes of Death		1950			1951		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	2	6	8	1	9
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2	2	1	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	10	13	4	2	6
11	“ “ lung, bronchus	6	2	8	8	—	8
12	“ “ breast	—	12	12	—	8	8
13	“ “ uterus	—	8	8	—	5	5
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	25	50	12	24	36
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1	1	—	1
16	Diabetes	2	1	3	1	2	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	50	74	33	57	90
18	Coronary disease, angina	45	30	75	40	20	60
19	Hypertension with heart disease	4	8	12	4	10	14
20	Other heart disease	37	69	106	36	78	114
21	Other circulatory disease	7	12	19	8	2	10
22	Influenza	—	1	1	9	24	33
23	Pneumonia	3	6	9	5	6	11
24	Bronchitis	12	6	18	11	13	24
25	Other disease of respiratory system	—	—	—	4	1	5
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	5	6	2	8
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	2	3	2	1	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	9	3	12	8	8	16
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	4	—	4
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	—	1	3	—	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	27	39	66	25	42	67
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	4	5	—	5
34	All other accidents	3	6	9	1	4	5
35	Suicide	—	1	1	3	1	4
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes Total		221	301	522	242	311	553

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES DURING 1951.

	Percentage of total deaths.
TUBERCULOSIS	1.6%
OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASE.....	1.8%
PNEUMONIA.....	1.9%
NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS.....	2.8%
BRONCHITIS.....	4.3%
INFLUENZA	5.9%
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS ALL SITES.....	11.3%
OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES...	12.1%
VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM...	16.2%
HEART DISEASE...	33.9%

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the middle of 1951 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 29,980; 190 less than in 1950 and 4,220 more than the 1931 census, and 318 less than the 1951 census.

2. BIRTHS.

According to the Registrar-General 340 live births—181 males and 159 females—occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 20 less than in the previous year, and gives a crude birth-rate of 11.3 per 1,000.

Corrected Birth-rate

1951 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor—1.07)=12.0 per 1,000. Table 1 shows the comparative figures for the remainder of the country.

Illegitimate births.

There has been a decrease in the number of illegitimate births—9, of which 2 were males and 7 females, as compared with 15 in 1950. This represents 2.64% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 0.30 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4.16% and 0.49 per thousand.

Still-births.

There has been a decrease in the number of still-births—4 (4 females), as compared with 10 (5 males and 5 females) during the previous year. This represents 1.17% of the total births, and a still birth-rate of 0.13 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 2.7 and 0.33.

3. DEATHS.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths during the year; 553 as compared with 522 in 1950. The un-corrected death-rate is 18.4 per 1,000; this is 1.1 above that for the previous year.

Corrected death-rate.

1951 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor—0.70)=12.9 per 1,000.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board; the supply has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. Practically all houses in the Borough receive their supply directly from the mains, but some of the larger houses, hotels, etc., are provided with storage cisterns.

All water is mechanically filtered; lime water is added to prevent action on lead, and the water is afterwards chlorinated.

The Water Board carry out monthly bacteriological examinations of the water. Of the 16 examinations of the raw water, there were no abnormal results.

6 examinations were made of the water going into supply, and only one sample contained any coli-aerogenes organisms in 100 ml., this being reported as ?1 coli-aerogenes in 100 ml. 1 chemical analysis of the water was taken, and the result was satisfactory.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There have been no alterations or extensions during the year.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The only stream in the district is the Liggard Brook which flows into the Ribble Estuary, and is largely fed by ditches which drain the moss on the landward side of the town.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	27
(b) Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose	64
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	5
---	---

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit:—

(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4 |

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	3
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil |

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil |

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 1 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

The general standard of housing is high. Quite a large proportion of the houses are owner occupied. There are a few old cottages in the Lytham area which will be scheduled for demolition when the housing situation improves.

During the year 54 permanent houses, and 34 flats were erected by the Corporation, and 4 permanent houses by other bodies or persons; and at the end of the year work was in progress on 112 permanent houses. The erection of a further 72 was under contemplation.

In December, 1950, there were approximately 650 applicants for houses on the Corporation's list.

Overcrowding.

There are a number of instances of overcrowding, where whole families are accommodated in one or two rooms, owing to the shortage of houses. This will be relieved as new accommodation is provided.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II, III., IV. & V.

Museums and Gymnasium Act, 1891.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, with certain exceptions and amendments which are fully set out in section 8 of the Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 86, as to dealers in old metal and marine stores.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 85, as to Registries for Servants.

The following parts and sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz:—

Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and 35 comprised in Part II.

Sections 38, 42 and 43, comprised in Part III.

Sections 45, 46, 47 and 50, comprised in Part IV.

Sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, comprised in Part V.

On the 16th May, 1927, the Minister of Health declared the Council to be the Local Authority for the purpose of administering the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, to the exclusion of the County Council.

By "The Borough of Lytham St. Annes (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924," the Minister of Health on the 6th December, 1924, confirmed the Order of the Council under Sec. 112 of the Public Health

Act, 1875, as amended by Sec. 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades, business or manufactures of a Gut Scraper, a Rag and Bone Dealer, a Bone Crusher or Grinder, and a Fish Frier within the Borough to be offensive trades.

(This Order, so far as it relates to the trade of a Fish Frier, was revoked by S. 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

The Lancashire County Council, by agreement dated 3rd September, 1948, delegated to the Council such of their functions under Part III. of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, as are specified in the Third Schedule to the Lancashire County Council Town and Country Delegated Planning Scheme, 1948.

Local Acts of Parliament.

Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923 (Royal assent 31st July, 1923).

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Date.

15th June, 1880	...	Pleasure Boats and Vessels, Lytham.
29th April, 1889	...	The Beach, Lytham.
2nd Oct., 1891	...	Pleasure Boats and Vessels, St. Annes.
24th Oct., 1903	...	Seashore and Esplanade, St. Annes.
29th May, 1907	...	The Beach, Lytham.
15th June, 1907	...	Seashore, Lytham.
5th Feb., 1923	...	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
26th Mar., 1923	...	Cleansing of Footpaths and Pavements, Removal of Household Refuse, &c.
26th Mar., 1923	...	Public Slaughter-houses.
26th Mar., 1923	...	Public Bathing.
26th Mar., 1923	...	Cemeteries.
26th Mar., 1923	...	Horses, Ponies, Mules or Asses.
26th Mar., 1923	...	Mortuaries.
4th April, 1923	...	Nuisances.
13th June, 1924	...	Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
18th May, 1925	...	Offensive Trades.
18th Aug., 1925	...	Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
29th Dec., 1925	...	Tramways and Motor Omnibuses.
14th April, 1926	...	Employment of Children and the Regulation of Street Trading by Children and Young Persons.
9th June, 1926	...	Bye-Laws with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery. (Amended 25th Oct., 1948).
9th Sept., 1927	...	Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
15th May, 1928	...	Public Slaughter-houses.
18th Dec., 1928	...	Nursing Homes.
26th Sept., 1932	...	Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
26th Sept., 1932	...	Good Rule and Government.
13th Dec., 1934	...	Employment of Children.
30th Nov., 1936	...	Good Rule and Government (Dogs and Bicycles).
19th Dec., 1938	...	Public Sanitary Conveniences.

19th Dec., 1938	...	Tents, vans, sheds, &c.
19th Dec., 1938	...	Smoke Abatement.
30th Jan., 1939	...	Good Rule and Government (Roller Skating).
24th April, 1939	...	Queues.
14th May, 1939	...	Building Bye-laws.
25th Sept., 1939	...	New Streets.
27th Sept., 1948	...	Regulations with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery.
27th Sept., 1948	...	Table of Fees and Payments with respect to the Park Cemetery.
25th Oct., 1948	...	Table of Fees to be taken by Ministers of Religion at Interments in the Park Cemetery.
30th Jan., 1950	...	Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines.
30th Jan., 1950	...	Handling and Sale of Food.
25th Sept., 1950	...	Hackney Carriages.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, DISEASE

(a) Notifiable diseases:—

1. SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified during the year.

2. SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 16 cases of scarlet fever—7 more than the previous year—were notified. All cases were mild and there were no deaths. 10 cases were removed to the Blackpool Isolation Hospital; the others were satisfactorily isolated at home. The age and sex distribution is as follows:—

					1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 & Over	Total
Male	...	...	...	...	0	3	3	1	0	0	7
Female	...	...	...	...	0	4	3	0	2	0	9
Total	...	...	...	...	0	7	6	1	2	0	16

3. DIPHTHERIA.

No cases were notified during the year.

4. ENTERIC or TYPHOID FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

5. PARATYPHOID FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

6. MEASLES.

Measles was less prevalent than in the previous year—138 cases having been notified as compared with 242 in 1950. The majority of the number of cases occurred between January and March. There were no deaths. The age and sex distribution is as follows:—

	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 & over	Total
Male	2	12	26	21	0	0	3	64
Female	2	17	26	20	5	2	2	74
Total	4	29	52	41	5	2	5	138

7. WHOOPING COUGH.

105 cases were notified as compared with 16 in the previous year. There were no deaths. The age and sex distribution is as follows:—

	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 & over	Age un- known	Total
Male ...	5	11	9	20	1	0	0	1	47
Female ...	2	9	17	23	1	2	4	0	58
Total ...	7	20	26	43	2	2	4	1	105

8. ACUTE PNEUMONIA (primary and influenzal).

7 cases were notified during the year. The age and sex distribution is as follows:—

	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Total
Male	1	0	2	3
Female	0	1	3	4
Total	1	1	5	7

9. PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

1 case was notified during the year.

10. MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

No cases were notified during the year.

11. ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

5 cases were notified during the year. 4 of the cases were mild, and 1 proved fatal. The fatality occurred in a visitor to the district.

12. ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS—Infective, and Post Infectious.

No cases were notified during the year.

13. DYSENTERY.

No cases were notified during the year.

14. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

15. ERYSIPELAS.

1 case was notified during the year.

16. MALARIA.

No cases were notified during the year.

17. FOOD POISONING.

3 cases were notified during the year. 2 of the cases were mild. The third case was a man of 77 years who suffered from an infection with *Salmonella* Dublin. He was admitted to Hospital in October and subsequently died from the infection.

18. TUBERCULOSIS.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified—27 compared with 19 in 1950, and an increase in the number of deaths, 9 compared with 7 in 1950.

During the year, 9 deaths were attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.30 per 1,000, which is 0.02 above the average rate for the previous five years, and 0.10 above the previous year.

The age and sex distribution of the new cases and of the deaths occurring during the year are given in the following table:—

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1951

Age periods	New cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
25-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
35-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55-	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
75 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	13	7	5	2	8	1	0	0
	20		7		9		Nil	

(b) **Non-notifiable diseases:—**

1. INFLUENZA.

Influenza is not notifiable and information as to its prevalence is mainly obtained from the death returns. As 33 deaths—9 males and 24 females—were attributed to this cause during the year, it must have been prevalent to a great extent.

2. CANCER.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer; 63 deaths—24 males and 39 females—being registered as due to this disease, as compared with 91 in the previous year. The death-rate is 2.10 per 1,000 which is 0.53 below the rate for the previous five years.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the maternity and child welfare functions of the Local Authority were transferred to the Lancashire County Council on the 5th July, 1948.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 35 per 1,000 live births, as against 31 in 1950, and is made up of 9 male and 3 female deaths. This represents the highest figure since 1947, when the rate was 43 per 1,000. The majority of these deaths were due to prematurity or congenital defects.

Neo Natal Death Rate.

The neo natal death rate, which represents the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age, per 1,000 live births is 24, and is made up of 6 male and 2 female deaths.

SCHOOL HEALTH & MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

County Council Clinics, held in the Borough are as follows:—

ST. ANNES—Public Offices, Clifton Drive South.

Monday	...	...	p.m.	Ophthalmic Clinic.
Tuesday	...	...	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
			a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
			p.m.	C.W.C.
			p.m.	Immunisation (4th Tues. in each month).
			p.m.	Vaccination (2nd Tues. in each month).
Thursday	...	...	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
			a.m.	Dental Clinic.
			p.m.	Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic (as arranged)
Friday	...	...		Speech Therapy.

LYTHAM—Bath Street Clinic.

Wednesday ... a.m. Minor Ailments Clinic.
a.m. Immunisation (3rd. Wed. in each month).
a.m. Vaccination (2nd Wed. in each month).
p.m. Child Welfare Centre.

Friday a.m. Speech Therapy.

ANSDELL.

Thursday p.m. Child Welfare Centre (1st and 3rd Thurs.
in each month).

TABLE V.

INCIDENCE OF THE MAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
1947—1951

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	13	1	1	4	5
Diphtheria	1	5	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever	16	32	27	9	16
Tuberculosis (all forms)	29	36	22	19	27
Measles	187	152	302	242	138
Whooping Cough... ..	30	77	22	16	105
Acute pneumonia	5	5	4	9	7
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Total	282	308	381	299	298

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table below shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1951.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AGE PERIODS—YEARS									Total deaths	Hospital		
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over		Age un-known	Total cases removed to hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	16	—	—	7	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric or Typhoid fever (excluding paratyphoid)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles (excluding rubella)	138	4	29	52	41	5	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	
Whooping Cough	105	7	20	26	43	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute poliomyelitis—														
Paralytic	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
Non-Paralytic	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	
Acute encephalitis—														
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	
Any other disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	276	11	51	85	90	8	10	11	1	7	2	19	1	

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Closet Accommodation.

Excrement disposal is almost entirely by water carriage and there are in the Borough approximately 12,670 fresh water closets and 31 waste water closets. At the end of the year, there were in use 16 privies and 52 pail closets, all belonging to houses where no sewer was available. The privies are emptied regularly by the Corporation; and the pail closets, which are attached to farmhouses, are emptied by the occupants.

Sanitary Inspections.

Two hundred and eighty one nuisances have been located, as under; and 268 of them have been remedied, the remaining 13 being in course of abatement at the end of the year:—

	Number.
Blocked drains	19
Blocked gullies	11
Dampness in ceilings	4
Dampness in walls	12
Insufficient water supply	1

Defective:—

Bath and lavatory waste pipes	2
Downspouts	7
Drains	2
Dustbins	135
Eaves gutters	3
Floors	4
Gulleys	2
Pails	1
Roofs	9
Soil pipes	3
Walls	13
Water closets	4
Windows	5
Accumulations of manure	1
Verminous houses	20
Miscellaneous	16

Factories, including bakehouses:—

Want of cleanliness	4
W.C.'s unsuitable or defective	3

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Visits to nuisances (including re-inspections)	410
Visits to abattoirs	492
Visits to dairies	59
Visits to factories, bakehouses and Food premises	147
Visits to infectious diseases	20

Visits to Manure receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	28
Visits to offensive trade establishment	...	...	...	...	...	54
Visits to public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	121
Visits to ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	27
Visits to shops	...	...	...	...	...	44
Visits of miscellaneous character	...	...	...	...	...	547
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	30
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	33

Number of notices served:—

Informal: Written 95, Verbal 94, Statutory 4.

Smoke Abatement.

The time limit for the emission of black smoke is 2 minutes in any given half hour. During 1951, 33 observations were made. In no instance was the limit imposed by the Corporation exceeded.

Shops.

The majority of the shops in the Borough are combined with living accommodation and have through ventilation and adequate sanitary arrangements on the premises. In the case of those lock-up shops where it has not been possible to arrange for conveniences on the premises, provision has been made for such accommodation in the immediate vicinity. During the year, 44 visits have been made.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I. OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities...	24	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	220	131	7	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	5	5	—	—
Total	249	141	7	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.I) ...	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or defective ...	3	1	Nil	2	Nil
Other offences against the Act	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Total	8	4	1	2	Nil

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

156 rooms were disinfected on account of infectious diseases, etc., the method employed being the formain lamp and formalin spray. This procedure is also adopted in cases of tuberculosis, and non-notifiable diseases on request. 20 houses infested with bugs and other insects were also dealt with. These are sprayed with an insecticide incorporating D.D.T., and in each instance was found to be effective in eradicating the vermin.

Public Conveniences.

There are 21 public conveniences under the control of the Department (10 ladies, 11 gents). These are maintained in a satisfactorily clean condition, although, on occasions, are much abused.

Rodent Control.

The work of rodent repression was continued during the year with one operator. 237 infestations were dealt with and the total number of rats and mice estimated to have been killed was 2,993. Regular visits are made to the Corporation tips, food shops, etc.

The sewers were test-baited and found to be free from infestation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for Year ended 31st December, 1951

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	25	7600	45	1210	8880
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) 19	162	—	38	219
	(b) 64	3	6	154	227
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	Major 16	2	—	—	18
	Minor 24	70	1	11	106
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	10	62	—	12	84
V. Number of infested properties (under III) and IV) treated by the Local Authority ...	54	159	1	34	248
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 (1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing) ...	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Please give brief particulars of legal proceedings taken under the Act by the Local Authority.	Nil.				
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out.	Nil.				

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

Year Ending 31st March, 1951.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority over the whole district. Four complete units are engaged and a weekly collection of refuse is now operative and only varies slightly on the incidence of Bank Holidays. During the summer months the refuse from a number of private hotels is collected twice weekly.

The total amount of refuse collected during the period 1st April, 1951 to 31st March, 1952 was 9188 tons, a decrease of 641 tons compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the amount collected during the past three years:—

	T.	C.
1949/50	9688	0
1950/51	9829	2
1951/52	9188	0

Refuse Disposal.

The disposal plant has continued to give complete satisfaction.

Salvage operations and mortar making resulted in the sum of £12,088 16s. 0d. being received. This is made up as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	5070	16	5
Baled Scrap	968	11	11
Cinders	248	19	0
Dust	6	18	6
Clinkers	10	0	
Scrap Iron	182	3	0
Textiles and Miscellaneous receipts	75	17	4
Mortar	5534	19	10
	£12,088	16	0

The following table shows the cost of removal and disposal of house refuse during the year ended 31st March, 1952:—

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross expenditure	12825	12	8	10690	3	5	23515	16	1
Gross income	54	13	0	12088	16	0	12143	9	0
Net cost	12770	19	8	Cr 1398	12	7	11372	7	1
Net cost per 1,000 population ..	425	13	11	Cr. 46	12	5	379	1	6
Net cost per ton	1	7	9	Cr. 3	0.5		1	4	8.5
RATE POUNDAGE									
Net cost equivalent rate in the £				8.6	Cr.	0.9			7.7
Percentage of above to rates in the £	3.7	0		Cr. 0.38	0		3.32	0	

Milk Supply.

23 licences for the sale of 'Tuberculin Tested' milk, 2 for bottling 'Accredited' milk and 5 for the sale of 'Pasteurised' milk, and 4 for the sale of 'Sterilised' milk were granted by the Council during the year.

5 samples of milk were submitted for the phosphatase and 8 for the methylene blue tests and all of these were satisfactory.

59 visits were made to dairies. 18 samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted for the methylene blue test, 1 of these proved to be unsatisfactory. Subsequent samples taken from the same firm were satisfactory.

Registrations made during the year were:—

4 to sell ice-cream.

Meat Supply.

All animals slaughtered for food in the Borough are killed at the Public Abattoirs, St. Annes. A Sanitary Inspector is present at the time of slaughtering and inspects all meat. All animals are stunned by a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter.

Carcases inspected and condemned :

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3143	1254	7211	1315
Number inspected	3143	1254	7211	1315
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT				
TUBERCULOSIS.				
Whole carcasses condemned	16	55	18	36
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	662	1	407	101
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	21.5%	4.4%	5.8%	10.4%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.—				
Whole carcasses condemned	46	5		3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1002	1	1	47
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	33.3%	0.4%	0.01%	3.8%
CYSTICUS BOVIS				
Number found affected	53	1		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticus Bovis	2.06%			

The total amount of meat condemned was 49 tons, 18 cwts., 0 qrs., 3 lbs.

Other Food.

Food shops are regularly inspected; and during 1951 the following were condemned:—

600 tins of meat, vegetables, milk, fruit, etc.;

87 lbs. of fish;

7 cwts. 83½lbs. of Lam and Bacon;
 57 lbs. of cheese;
 12 lbs. of sausages and pressed beef;
 50 gallons of pickled cockles;
 1 bag of whelks;
 24 cwts. of shelled mussels;
 1 case of chickens;
 10½ lbs of biscuits;
 87 lbs. of fowl.

Six samples of mussels were obtained during the year for bacteriological examination, and were found to be satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938-1950.

By courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of samples taken by the County Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act in Lytham St. Annes during the year 1951 are given:—

A total of 152 samples was obtained, of these 83 were of milk and the 69 others comprised:—

2 Apple Tarts	4 Ice Cream
2 Mince Tarts	2 Parrish's Food
1 Lemon Cheese	1 Carrots, canned
1 Baking Powder	1 Peas, canned
1 Golden Raising Powder	3 Fish, canned
1 Lemon Curd	4 Flour, self raising
4 Glycerin	2 Blanemange Powder
1 Cornflour, flavoured	1 Suet, shredded
2 Butter	1 Curry Powder
2 Cooking Fat	2 Liquid Paraffin
2 Tea	2 Arrowroot
1 Olive Oil	1 Bread
2 Honey	1 Whisky
1 Cocoa	2 Pepper, white
2 Flour	1 Cornflour, flavoured
5 Ground Almonds	2 Semolina
1 Treacle	2 Herbs Dried (Parsley)
1 Juice of real lemons	1 Herbs Dried (Sage)
1 Picked Shrimps	2 Arrowroot
	1 Herbs Dried (Thyme)

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 6.6 per cent. fat	Vendor notified
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 6.6 per cent. fat	Vendor notified and further sample obtained.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 8.3 per cent. fat	Vendor notified

